DISCREDITING THE NATION. "A nation's honor and credit-I may say to the gentlemen on the other side, who applauted so jubilantly when the pending resolution was brought into this hall-are among its most priceless posses-Gentlemen on the other side, who so exuitingly applanded under the impression that they nitting the hated holder of bonds issued by the Government to fund the debt incurred in de fending and saving the Union in its years of adversity and peril, were in fact hitting and dis-crediting the credit of the Nation, which stands for every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, and whose flag is the emblem of freedom and civilization.

Mr. Speaker, the sting and dishoner of the pending resolution, like the sting of the deadly snake, is And that sting, well-nigh harmless twenty years ago, under conditions then existing. is made deadly by the changed conditions of to-The deadly tail of this resolution reads as

"That to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal-tender in the payment of said bonds (meaning practically all the bonds of the United States now outstanding) is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

The declarations of the movers and supporters of this resolution in the Senate during its recent consideration in that body throw a flood of light on what is meant new by the phrase 'to restore to its coinage such affver coins -a phrase which in 1878 was with good reason interpreted by many who supported a similar resolution to mean something vitally different from what it must mean now. THE MORAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

"This brings me," proceeded Mr. Dingley, "to the consideration of the vital question as to whether the Government has the moral right'; in other words, whether it would be an act which the moral sense of the world would regard as in accordance with honor and good faith for the United States to pay its outstanding bonded indebtedness in dollars | It of so materially less value than the dollar which has been the practical standard of value since 1834, barring the war and reconstruction period. and which has been the legal and practical standard of value since 1879, and the dollar in which our conded indebtedness has been paid thus far paid by every Administration from Lincoln to McKinley-to wit, the dollar equal in value to 25.5 grains of standard gold. (Applause.)

Bear in mind that we are discussing this ques tion from the point of honor and good faith, and not from the point of power or technical legal right; for I have already said that the Governdo as it pleases. More than threefourths of the outstanding bonds were, as a matter of fact, issued and sold after 1878, when the silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins. Now. in view of these facts, would it be good faith for Congress, now that silver has so greatly deprecithe ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone, whe market ratio is 25 to 1, and then use such dollars to pay the bonds which we had sold for gold under such circumstances. I do not think it would. I fear that many of you are resting on the expectation which you have that nothing this kind will be done, and are excusing your vote for it on the unworthy idea that you are 'playing

NO TIME FOR TRIFLING WITH HONOR.

and good faith of the Nation for any such miserable end; for, rest assured, such an expression of opinion as to the sense of honor of the people of this country contemplated by this resolution under existing conditions would seriously injure the credit of the country and tend to weaken reviving confidence. It is because I believe (as does every scientific bimetallist in the world outside of politics) that 16 to 1 free and unlimited silver by this country alone would make the United States a silstruct our trade with gold standard countries that a serious menace to our progress; and because I believe that it would seriously injure our credit and standing as a Nation, that I appeal to gentlemen on this side of the House to maintain the sledge which the Republican party made at St. Louis to keep all our currency, whether silver or paper, as good as gold and preserve inviolably the public faith and credit, and to gentlemen on the other side of the House to maintain the standard value which Jackson's Administration gave the country sixty-four years ago, and the honor and good faith of the Nation so carefully preserved by the fathers of the Democratic party, and to take the opportunity offered by the resolution now before the House to show to the country and world that the good name of the Nation is safe in our hands." (Prolonged Republican applause.)

After the outburst of applause which greeted the lose of Mr. Dingley's speech had subsided Mr. Bailey was recognized for an hour. He first yielded twenty minutes to Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who submitted an argument in support of the resolution. Before closing Mr. Wheeler yielded a minute each to half a dozen members on the Democratic side. each of whom, as Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.) said. erected a hook on which to hang a speech in "The neressional Record."

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) declared that the efforts of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to establish the gold standard more firmly would vacate many seats on the Republican side.

REMARKS BY MR. BLAND

The appearance of Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.), of Bland dollar fame, to whom Mr. Batley yielded ten minutes, was greeted with applause. The course of the President and Secretary Gage, Mr. Bland said, n pressing the gold standard on the country had Ariyon the bimetallists in Congress to introduce and insist on the passage of this resolution. Yet Mr Dingley charged the minority with playing politics Every Republican who voted against this resolution, he said, violated the St. Louis platform and voted against the coinage of silver in any form, free or limited. No one disputed the law. No one denied it. Silver was a full legal tender. But every Republican vote against the resolution would de-clare that eliver was not fit to pay the public debt with. Silver would then in truth become subsidiary

Mr. Bland created great applause on the Democratic side by reading from "The Record" the votes of Messrs. Hopkins Grosvenor and other prominent Republicans against the bill to pay the bonds of the United States in gold, which was voted on in the last Congress at the time the last Administration negotiated the \$250,000,000 loan. Mr. Grosvenor on that occasion, he said, had stated on the floor that he was glad to pay \$16,000,000 for the privilege of

paying sliver in redemption of the bonds.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, followed and enthusiaetically advocated the defeat of the resolution. He was for the gold standard, and had voted on the oceasion referred to by Mr. Bland to place "gold" in the bonds sold by the Government

Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), in support of the reso-tution, contended that it was not a violation of the 'aith and hone" of the Government to pay principal and interest, in silver. He declared that the effect of deleating this resolution would be to serve notice to the bondholders that they would be paid only in gold, when they would have no further interest in silver, and the present parity would be

SENATE NOT REPRESENTING THE PROPER

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) said this resolution had lican body, but was controlled by the free silver element. By a decisive vote in the last election

VIORIS

ited colnage of silver. And yet the Senate, no longer representing the people, passed this resoluwill. Mr. Hopkins commented on the unequal tuence exerted by the scanfily populated State influence exerted by the scanfilly populated State of Nevada and the great State of Illinois in shaping results in the Senate safety of Illinois in Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.) asserted that the defeat of this resolution was dictated by the masters of the Republican party, who gathered at a New-York banquet table the other night at "100 a plate," which meant, at Alabama standards, that every man ate a bale of cotion and a couple of mules.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in opposition to the Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ghlo), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, in opposition to the resolution, said that throughout all the changes and mutations of the money question in this country the Republican party had maintained its unvarying devotion to what was denominated "honest money." He reviewed the record and position of the party from the time of the passage of the Resumption set in proof of this assertion.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) followed with a review of the same history that Mr. Grosvenor had invoked to prove that the Republican party on the money question had "semersaulted like a circus rices."

oney question had "somersaulted like a circus for."

In. Pearce (Dem., Tenn.) declared that the mist did at last cleared away. The Republican party is firmly committed to the gold standard. Nother sould disguise that fact.

In Grow (Rep., Penn.) contended, against the solution, that the creditor had the right to desolution, that the creditor had the right to desolute the payment of his debt in whatever legal noter he cleated. For the Government to exercise e option would be dishonest and in bad faith, herwise, the Government could set its printing esses at work and soon turn out enough "legal neight" of discharge the Government debt.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.) said he would have ted for the resolution had it not contained the suise declaring that the free coinage of silver was a tinconsistent with the public faith. Mr. Baird (Dem. La) asserted that in voting sainst the pending resolution the Republicans public single the force of their masters. Wall Street.

mply aboy the commences.

Street
Ciellan (Liem., N. Y.) advocated the adopthe resolution in a vigorous ten-minute
Nothing in the public faith, he argued,
d the payment of coin bonds in gold. Cond emphatically declined to insert the word
a the bond, and for this refusal to change
y of the Government it had paid \$18,000,000,
ers of the bonds purchased them with the
wiedge that the Government could exercize
a next twas timely now to remind those
heard twas timely now to remind those

g law.
Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) asserted that President inley was the slave of the money power.
Balley yielded fourteen minutes to Mr. Bell (Col.) who parcelled the time out to the Popmembers, giving each of them a couple of ites. All advocated the adoption of the resolu-

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) advocated the adop-on of the resolution.

REAFFIRMING THE CHICAGO PLATFORM. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) got ten minutes from Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.) with which to oppose the resolution. He said the resolution was advoitly worded. was, in his opinion, nothing more or less than a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, a declara-tion for the free coinage of silver. While the advo-cates of free silver contended that, under free coin-age, silver would be at a parity with gold, he de-clared that they knew otherwise, and he declared that the purpose of this resolution was to enable the Government to pay in a depreciated dollar after gold and been driven out of circulation.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Bankand Currency Committee, opposed the reso-and asked if the members ever stopped to co-ite the commercial value of undoubted hon-other among nations or individuals. A count culate the commercial value of undoubted honor, whether among hattons or individuals. A country must discharge its obligations in good faith, whether the requirements of good faith were normalized in the bond or not. In explaining his vote against the insertion of "gold" in the bonds issued under the last Administration, he said he was moved, as others had been, by the argument that to vote to put gold in the bond would be an indirect moved, as others had been, by the argument that to vote to put gold in the bond would be an indirect admission that "coin" bonds were payable in stiver. Mr. Pearson (Rep. N. C.) said he would vote for the resolution if the latter clause were emitted. He was committed to the coinage of sliver to the extent that it could be kept at a parity with gold. Mr. Bartlet (Dem. Ga.) declared that the present attempt to vitiate the contract beween the bond-holders and the taxpayers was made in pursuance of the demand of the limancial reformers, one of whom at Indianapolis declared that the business men would force the gold standard on the country in spite of the law, if necessary.

After some brief remarks in support of the resolution by Messrs Brucker (Dem., Mo.), Mr. Dolliver (Rep., 16wa) made a sufring ten minutes' speech against it. He said he was ready to agree with Mr. McEwan, who, in describing the demoralization of the silver cambaign, said the people were almost ready to endure all the horrors of the gold standard for by so doing they could get rid of the noise of the advocates of silver at 15to!

Mr. Maguire (Hem., Cal.) said he agreed with Mr. Dongley that there were only two sides to this contract that the resolution to the could be successed to this contract that the resolution to the could be successed.

Mr. Maguire (Lem., Cal.) said he agreed with Mr. Dingley that there were only two sides to this question, justice and exterion, the creditor and the debtor, concentrated wealth and manhood, and the bondholder and the people. It was, he said, the old story of Shylock and Antonio over again, with Shylock demanding more than was nominated

PARTY ATTITUDES CONTRASTED.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), whose record had been metallic country, like Mexico and China, attacked during the debate, said, in speaking of dive us a silver basis that would obthews resolution, that the difference between silver now take 50 per cent of our exports, and prove and gold then was only a few cents; it was now ents. The Republican party had always been for honest, sound money; the Democratic party since the war for cheap, unsound mency.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., lowa), in opposing the resolution, which he said was equivalent to a free coinage declaration, referred to the refusal of exGovernor Boies longer to follow the standard of free giller.

thea (Dem., Ky.) created something of a Mr. Shea (Dem., Ky) created something of censation. In the course of his speech, while he was referring to the crime of 1873, he declared that it there was any hole in Hades hotter than any there, it would be reserved especially for John Sterman. Many hisses from the Republican side freeted this statement. Later, speaking of the Republican cry of parity between gold and silver, of the said a man who hugged his chambermaid in cook might as well talk of maintaining the honor of the homographic as those who, debasing silver in

s household as those who, debasing silver in way, praied of preserving the parity of the wery way, is a passed of passed were marks by Messraacey and Hepburn of lowa, against the resoluion, the debate closed with two speeches by
desers Balley (Dem. Tex.) and Henderson (Rep.
owa), which stirred their respective followers to
high pitch of enthusiasm.
Mr. Ealley, owing to the great pressure for time,
and only four minutes in which to close the debate
or his side. The resolution under consideration,
be said, contained two propositions, one moral and
he other legal. One asserts as a matter of law

the other legal. One asserts as a matter that the bonds of the United States are redec that the bonds of the United States are redeemable at the option of the Government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coliner as a matter of morals that to restore to its colinege such silver colins as legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in devogation of the rights of the public creditor. He would not dwell, he said on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States nor any other country who would venture on his professional reputation to deay that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying, The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves, if at all, by the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

"Does one of you believe," he said addressing the Ropublicans, "that if the bondholder owed the Government under a similar contract, he would not exercise his option? We believe the Government has the same right with their positions reversed. (Democratic applause.) We are ready to meet you on this issue—the issue that the money which is good enough for the people who produce the wealth is good enough for the ideas who spend it; that the money which is good enough for the money the laborer receives for his toil and the morey the laborer receives for his toil and the merchant for his wares is good enough for the bondholder, and by the Eternal, he shall be compelled to take it.

At this point the hammer fell amid a burst of enthusiasm from the Democratic size.

**CLOSING REPUBLICAN APPEALS.

CLOSING REPUBLICAN APPEALS.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., lowa), the one-legged veteran, and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) closed the deresolution. The former created great enthusiasm, as, with the stump of his leg resting on a bench at the right of the Speaker's chair and his crutches this by his side, he railed his followers. This resolutions tion, he said, reminded him of one of the monograms he used to see on the Bryan banners Mr. Bailey-You will see it again in 1900. (Demo-

again. (Republican applause.) It was the three R's, radicalism, rascality and repudiation. This

Rs. radicalism, rassality and repudiation. This scene reminds me of a Popocratic convention. It is the old familiar how against the bondholders. But gentlemen must remember that they cannot cut down the money of the bondholder without cut down the money of the men who toil.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.)—How about taxpayers. Mr. Henderson waved Mr. Simpson's question aside. The resolution, he resumed, 'was in reality part of the programme that sought to commit the country to the single silver standard.' He recalled the Fresident's declaration in his New-York speech, 'Goo bless little Mac.' he exclaimed fervently 'His declaration means that the best money in the world shall be paid to the bencholder, the polongholder, the hodholder, the penholder that pension holder and all who toil and who sweat, (Republican applauses) Fut that in your pipe and smoke it. On that issue we will meet you next fail and thrash you as we thrashed you in 1896. (Prolonged Republican cheers.)

Mr. Daisel declared that the resolution was meaningless, unless its purpose was to open the mints to the free and unlimited colunge of silver. It was a proposition that the United States stamp its

legend on 44 cents' worth of silver and declare that it was a dolar. It was a proposition of National repudiation, and against is all the forces of National integrity and honor were arrayed. More sacred than the centuries of history, its tradition and its heroes, was its honor, and he thanked God that the party in power had been and always would be the protector of that henor.

Prompity at 5 o'clock the speaker announced that the time for the vote had arrived.

Mr. Prarson (Rep., N. C.) asked if the vote could be divided on the first and second propositions to the resolution, and was answered in the negative.

Then came the vote, which was followed with great interest, notwithstarding that the defeat of the resolution, not on the adverse report. It was evident that party ranks were being held a most unbroken. There were only three breaks. Messrs. Elliott (Dem., S. C.) and McAleer (Dem., Penn.) voted against the resolution, and Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) voted for it. Mr. White (Rep., N. C.) did not vote.

After the rollcall was completed the Speaker

not vote.

After the rollicall was completed the Speaker asked that his name be called, and on the call responded with a vigorous "No." He then announced that the result was, ayes, 132; noes, 182. The Republicans cheered enthusiastically over their victory, and at 5:35 p. m. the House adjourned. THE VOTE IN DETAIL

The vote in detail was as follows:

The vote in detail was as follows:

Aves-Allen, Batley, Raird, Baker (fib. Ball, Barlow, Bartlett, Bell, Brenner (Fenn), Benton, Berry, Bland, Bodine, Rotkin, Brantley, Brenner (Obio), Brewer, Broussard, Brucker, Brundage, Burke, Castle, Catchings, Clardy, Clark (Mo.), Clayton, Cochran (Mo.), Cooney, Cooper (Tex.), Cowherd, Cox, Cranford, Cummings, Davis, De Arnond, De Graffenreid, Devries, Dinsmore, Dockery, Epes, Ermentrout, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Fowler (N. C.), Fox, Gaines, Greene, Grigs, Gunn, Handy, Hay, Henry (Miss.), Henry (Tex.), Hirichsen, Howard (Aa.), Howard (Ga.), Hunter, Jones (Va.), Jones (Wash.), Kelley, King, Kitchin, Kleberg, Knowies, Lamb, Lanham, Lentz, Leaser, Lewis (Ga.), Linney, Little, Livingston, Lloyd, Love, McChellan, McCormick, McCulloch, McDowell, McRae, Marshall, Martin, Maxweit, Meckison, Meyer (La.), Miers (Ind.), Moon, Newlands, Norton (Obio), Osborne, Otey, Peters, Pierce (Tenn., Plowman, Rhea, Richardson, Ridgely, Rixey, Robb, Robertson (La.), Robinson (Ind.), Sayers, Settle, Shafroth, Simpson, Sims, Skinner, Slaydon, Smith (Kv.), Stal-

(i.a.), Miera (ii.a.),
Osborne, Otey, Peters, Pierrey, Robb, Robo,
Caborne, Otey, Peters, Pierrey, Robb, Robo,
Rhea, Richardson, Ridgely, Rixey, Robb, Robo,
Cha., Robinson (ind.), Sayers, Settle, Shafroth,
Simpson, Sims, Skinner, Slaydon, Smith (Ky.), Stalilings, Stark, Stephens (Tex.), Strait, Strewd (N. C.),
Sullivan, Sulzer, Sutherland, Swanson, Talbert,
Tate, Taylor (Ala.), Terry, Todd, Underwood, Vincent, Wheeler (Ky.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson,
Young (Ya.), Zenor-Total, Et.
Nees-Adams, Alexander, Habbook, Baker (Md.),
Barber, Barham, Barrows, Bartholdt, Beach, Relace der, Beiford, Beiknap, Hennett, Bishop, Beoze,
Boutell (Ill.), Boutelle (Me.), Brewster, Broderick,
Bromwell, Bresius, Brown, Brownlow, Brumm,
Bull, Burleich, Burton, Butlet, Cannon, Caprol
Clark (Iowa), Clarke (N. H.), Cochrane (N. Y.
Cousins, Crump, Crumpacker, Curris (Iowa), Dicell, Danford, Davenport, Davidson (Wis.), PoDayton, Dingley, Dolliver, DoDayton, Dingley, Dolliver, DoDayton, Dingley, Dolliver, DoDayton, Dingley, Dolliver, DeDayton, Dingle hark (10wa),

loison, Connell, Connolly, Cuope,

loison, Connell, Connolly, Cuope,

loison, Crump, Crumpacker, Curris (10wa), De

gell, Danford, Davenport, Davidson (Wis.), De

son (Ky.), Dayton, Dingley, Dolliver, Do

Dovener, Eddy, Elliott, Ellis, Evans, Faris, Fy

ton, Fischer, Fletcher, Foote, Foss, Fawler

J., Gardner, Gibson, Gillet (N. Y.), Chliett (Mas

Graff, Griffin, Grosvener, Grout, Grow, Han

Hamilton, Harmer, Hawley, Heatwole, Hemenw

Henderson, Henry (Conn.), Henry (Ind.), Heppi

Hilborn, Hill, Hitt, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, B

ell, Hull, Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson (Ind.), Joh

(N. D.), Joy, Kerr, Ketcham, Kirkpatrick, K

Kulp, Lacey, Landis, Lawrence, Litauer, Lori

Loud, Loudenslager, Lybrand, McAleer, Mo

Chanald, McIntire, Mahany, Me

Chanald, McIntire, Mahany, Mi Kulp, Lacey, Landis, Lawrence, Litauer, Lorimer, Loud, Loudensiager, Lybrand, McAleer, McCall, McCleary, McDenald, McIntire, Mahany, Mahon, Marsh, Mercer, Meskir, Miller, Mills, Minor, Mitchell, Moody, Morris, Northway, Odell, Olmsted, Otlen, Packer (Penn.), Parker (N. J.), Payne, Pearce (Mo.), Pearson, Perkins, Pfiney, Powers, Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Robbins, Royse, Russell, Sauerhering, Shannon, Shattuck, Shelden, Shewalter, Simpkins, Smith (Ill.), Smith (S. W.), Smith (William Alden), Snover, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Sprague, Steele, Stewart (N. J.), Stewart (Wis.), Stone (C. W.), Stone (W. A.), Strode (Neb.), Sturtevant, Sulloway, Tawney, Taylor (Ohio), Tongue, Updegraff, Van Voorhis, Walker (Mass.), Walker (Va.), Wanger, Ward, Vost, Young (Penn.), and the Speaker. Total, 182.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ADOPTED. ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTE ON THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

mittee decided this morning, by a vote of 11 to 5, on party lines, to report at once the Teller resolution for the payment of bonds in silver, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The commit there being a full attendance with the exception of Mr. McMillin (Dem.), of Tennessee. Chairman Dingley at once brought forward the resolution. and, without discussion, Mr. Payne, of New-York moved that it be reported to the House with a

Mr. Balley, of Texas, in behalf of the Democrats moved to amend that it be reported with a reco mendation that it pass. The vote on the Balley amendment was first taken, resulting in its defeat Yeas Bailey, Wheeler, Robertson, Swanson and

Yeas—Bailey, Wheeler, Robertson, Swanson and McClellen, all Democrats.

Nays—Dingley, Dalzell, Hopkins, Grosvenor, Russell, Dolliver, Steele, Johnson, Payne, Evans and Tawney, all Republicans.

On Mr. Payne's motion, the previous vote was reversed, all the Republicans voting in the affirmative, Democrats in the negative.

No amendments were proposed, and no discussion indulged in as to the programme, as Chairman.

luiged in as to the programme, as Chairman agley said that would depend on the action of a Rules Committee.

Court to-day adjourned until February 21, without deciding any of the important cases before it. The hearing in the La Abra Silver Miring Company case was postponed until the second Monday of the

In the case of Wilson against the State of North Carolina, a rule was ordered to issue against the defendants in error to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in violating the supersedeas, and it was made returnable on February 21 when the case will be argued. The case involves the right of the Governor of North Carolina to re-

move the Railroad Commissioners of the State. The Court, upon a stipulation of counsel on both sides, advanced the cases of Internal Revenue Col-lector White, of West Virginia, against various persons, involving his right to transfer, etc., to be heard March 7. The cases it volve the construction Sections 3,154 and 3,163 of the Revised Statutes and the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with respect to the transfer any assignment of internal revenue storekeepers and assignment of internal revenue storekeepers and and the executive orders from time to time made and issued thereunder on the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They also involve the question as to whether the courts of the United States can by injunction restrain collectors of internal revenue in the various districts or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting through the collectors, from relieving from duty storekeepers and gaugers or from assigning these officers to duty or transferring them from one place to another. and the powers and duties of the Commissioner of

MARION MANOLA'S DAUGHTER.

SHE LEAVES HER MOTHER AND STARTS FOR NEW-YORK WITH HER MANAGER

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31 (Special). - John Mason and Miss Marton Manola, his wife, who were starring "Friend Fritz," which was suddenly stranded here on Saturday, have been descried by their manager, without money with which to leave town. Mrs. Mason has other troubles. Her daughter of seventeen, Adelaide, whose engagement to Charles Dana Burrows, of Maine, has attracted attention has deserted her mother, who is sick at the De Soto Hotel, and left Savannah on Saturday, with "Harry" Askin, the manager of the company, and his wife, for New-York on the City of Augusta. Mrs. Mason did not know of her daugnter's inten ne until she had left the hotel. On learning what had occurred she went to the wharf to look for her daughter. Members of the company abourd the steamer told Mrs. Mason that they did not ow where her daughter was. Mrs. Mason returned to the hotel. Yesterday she

Mrs. Mason returned to the hotel. Yesterday she received the following note:
"Dear Mother: Forgive me for what I do. Don't think that it is selfishness, for I love you with all my heart. It is best that I go with Mr. and Mrs. Askin until I can get to my father or get another engagement. Take care of yourself with I may be with you again. I love you; forgive me.

Mr. Mason is the stepfather of Miss Adelaide, and they did not get along well. She is the daughter of Henry T. Mould, a Pittsburg macufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Mason will probably start to-morrow for New-York. All the other members of the company are on the way.

pany are on the way.

DUNKARDS IN DISTRESS IN PALESTINE Chicago, Jan. 31 .- A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Shubert, Neb., says: "George Yantic and A. M. Hyde started last night on their journey to the Holy Land, where they go to carry assistance to a party of Dunkards who went to Palestine in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Myers and Mr. and Mrs. John Yantic claimed to have received a revelation from God, with directions to visit the foly Land. At the head of a party of Dunkards from Sanda. At the head of a party of Dunkards from Sandert and Smith County, Ark., they started in November, 1995. Nothing was heard from them by friends until recently, when a letter reached the brother of Yantie at Shuberi relating thies of suffering, distress and death. The party went direct to Jerusalem. They travelled some distance from there, to find further evidences of divine revelation. The death-list so far as is known includes five persons from Smith County, Kan., two from Shubert and three from Philadelphia."

Dr. Lyon's

Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

for over a quarter of a century. WILLIAM F. HARRITY NOT REMOVED.

Used by people of refinement

A STATEMENT FROM CHAIRMAN JONES OF THE

Washington, Jan. 21.-Chairman Jones of the truth in the statement that he has removed William F. Harrity, the Pennsylvania member, and substituted the man designated by the Democratic State Committee as his successor. Mr. Jones says that Chairman Garman of the Pennsylvania Committee and a number of Pennsylvania Democrats formed him of the action of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania, and said the matter would be presented to him in an official manner, and all papers and correspondence laid before him.

Senator Jones informed Mr. Garman that the power of removal of a member of the National power of removal of a member of the National Committee rested wholly with the committee itself, and that he would take the papers in the case when submitted to him and send a copy to Mr. Harrity, giving him an opportunity to make a reply and present his side of the case. After both sides had been fully heard he would take all the correspondence and napers in the case and send a copy to each member of the committee and get an expression of opinion as to what should be done. The committee might then be called together, if the members so determined, when the case can be discussed and decided.

TRAINING STATION MAY BE MOVED.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT THINKING OF TRANS-FERRING IT FROM NEWPORT TO NEW-LONDON.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Navy Department has under consideration a proposition for the transfer of the Naval Training Station from Coaster's Island, in Newport Harbor, to New-London, some time past the officials have believed that the Institution might be operated to greater advantage way from Newport, and the change would give the Navai War College the sole possession of the Naval War College the sole possession of the island. The proposition has now taken formal shape through a report to the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Dickins, who has direct charge of the training school and its affairs. At New-London the Government now has a suitable reservation for the use of the apprentices, and, while the few old buildings erected there are not sufficient for the accommodation of the boxs, little money would be required to place them in condition.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. SEVERAL COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AND CONSULS

APPOINTED. Washington, Jan. 31.-The President sent the fol-

Washington, Jan. 81. The Fresheld self the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.
BENJAMIN R. BROWN, District of Eric, Pennsylvania.
GEORGE E. HOWDEN, District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia.
CONSULS.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, of lows, at Utilla, Honduras, CHARLES E. MACRUM, of Ohio, at Tahiti, Society

ROWEN, of Iowa, at Port Sonley, Falkland noise.
Heutenants to be captains—G. PALMER, 9th InS. W. MILLER, 5th Infantry Second Reutenants to be first Beutenants H. J. HIRSCH, 19th Infantry, JOSEPH FRAZIER, 19th Infantry, R. L. HAMILTON, 22t Infantry.
Assistant Paymater rantey. R. L. HAMILLION, 220 Infantry. Assistant Paymaster J. J. CHEATHAM to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy.

THE MODICAN TO VISIT SAMOA

DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SHOW THE STARS AND STRIPES

Washington, Jan. 31.-The Navy Department is rough the Islands of Oceanica, and particularly to The vessel is expected to start about the last of February and to occupy eight menths on the cruise. An effort is being made to increase

the Rules Committee.

Following the session of the Ways and Means Committee. Speaker Reed and his associates on the Committee on Rules assembled to determine on a course of action.

The Committee on Rules decided to take the final vote on the resolution at 50 clock this afternoon. Mr. Bailey objected, but was overruled.

THE SUPREME COURT TAKES A RECESS.

NONE OF THE IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE IT DECIDED.

Weaklaster of the American flag on a warship at Samoa in Samoan waters but, it is expected, will return to Mare Island by way of the Society Islands. There is said to be no diplomatic significance in the voyage beyond a desire on the part of the State bearing to awarship at Samoa in Spanian waters and the next at Fanning Island, half way from Samoan waters, but, it is expected, will return to Mare Island by way of the Society Islands. There is said to be no diplomatic significance in the voyage beyond a desire on the part of the State by show the American flag on a warship at Samoa in partial payment of the obligation imposed on the United States by treaty to take turns with Great Berlain and Germany in Keeping a man-of-war among the Islands.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 31.-Captain James B. Aleshire, ssistant quartermaster, will inspect horses for the cavalry and artillery in the Army at Lathrop, Mo., and Louisville, Ky. Captain David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department,

will proceed to the works of the Penn Iron Com-pany, Lancaster, Penn, to inspect wrought-iron hars for twelve-inch spring return mortar carriages. ertificate of disability, is granted Major Joseph M. ain Thomas Cruse, assistant quartermaster,

Capitain Thomas Cruse, assistant quariermaster, upon the completton of his present duties at Key West, Fla., will take station in Washington, reporting to the Quariermaster-General of the Army. Medical Inspector J. G. Ayers has been ordered in charge of the Naval Hospital, Widow's Island, in addition to present duties.

Chaplain A. O. Sykes ordered to the navy yard, Washington, February 15, Chief Engineer A. C. Engard ordered to the Columbian iron Works, Baltimore, Lieutenant W. I. Chambers detached from Armor Factory Board and to the torpede station, Newport, Assistant Surgeon H. H. Huas ordered to the Vermont.

Vermont.
Lieutenant H. H. Barroll receives sick leave of three months.
Paymaster's Clerk G. T. Southgate's leave extended to February 1.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL PREPARED. Washington, Jan. 31.—The Military Academy Appropriation bill was agreed on to-day by the subsittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs. It carries a total of \$460.140 against est! mates made by the Department of \$560.310. It is also a decrease of \$12.432 from last year's appropriation. The only important additional item over last year is \$20,000 for a new dock to replace the old one at West Point. The Secretary of War called for 150,000 for a new library, but the sub-committee re-jected it.



Every woman should realize that her health is like a bank account. At the outset she has so much deposited to her credit in the bank of health. If she draws out more than she puts in she will soon overdraw her account. An overdrawn account in the bank of health means one of two things, a life of hopeless suffering or an early death.

The woman who neelfets her health in a womanly

The woman who neglects her health in a womanly way is making big drafts on her account with the bank of health and will soon be a physical bankrupt Disorders of this description wheek a woman's gen Disorders of this description where a woman's gen-eral health quicker than anything else in the world. They soon transform a healthy, happy, amiable wo-man into a weak, sickly, fretful and despondent in-valid. They utterly unit a woman for wifehood or motherhood. For all disorders of this nature Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medi-cines. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity, giving them health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It relieves pain, allays inflammation, checks debilitating drains, and quickly subdues all other symptoms. It at once stops the dragging pains and sinking spells, the nervousness, the digestive disturbances and other complications that arise from the same cause. Taken during the months of expectant maternity, it banishes the usual discomforts and makes buby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the new-comer's health and a plentiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of wo-

ATTACKS ON THE LODGE BILL. IMMIGRATION AND CRIMINAL STA-TISTICS.

IMMIGRANTS FROM SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE NOT WORSE THAN THOSE FROM

-HAJTERACY NOT A TEST

OF CHARACTER. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 31,-Most of the opponents of the Lodge Immigration Restriction bill now pend-ing in the House of Representatives are disposed contend that the immigration laws of the United States as at present executed are entirely sufficient to protect American interests. The Lodge bill proposes an educational test as a measure of is a disadvantage, the qualities which make

man a valuable member of a community-industry and perseverance, thrift, honesty, sobriety and fair-dealing are entirely independent of his ability to read and write. It is well known, they argue that native Americans are not inclined to perhard physical labor. Pormerly, the Irish were depended upon to work the mines, construct rat roads, dig sewers and for other branches of un skilled labor, but nowadays Irishmen are seldon willing to take such places. The Italians and med of other races who are now employed do not so plant the Irish; they only fill the places left

England's supremacy in the industrial world has been due to cheap iron and cheap coal, of which a plentiful supply has been at hand at all times. The United States possesses all natural conditions to rival and excel Great Britain in iron and cor production. Its competition is already seriously felt in England. The United States has a greater area of coal fields than any other country in the world, and produces more fron ore and pig fron than any other country. The total value of miner-al products in the United States was in 1894, 4581. 000,600, and in 1895 \$678,000,000. Its possibilities of development are simply tremendous, but progress, the opponents of restriction assert, will be impossible, if the man who is ready to come here ed work in the coal mines and iron mills is debarred from coming.

The arguments of the Immigration Restriction

League are directed particularly against the immi-gration from Southern and Eastern Europe, which is declared to be so much worse than that from the other European countries that, as a measure of salvation for the morality and industry of the ry, it must be checked and regulated. The League charges that immigrants from Italy, Hungary, Russla and Poland, being to a larger degree illiterate than those from other countries, are less desirable and "fill our prisons, almshouses and charitable institutions." Mr. Hall, the secretary of the Immigra tion Restriction League, repeats this charge in a let ter in The Tribune under date of December 22, 1997, referring particularly to the experience of Massa-In the same letter he makes the statement that "there is a little fraud in the inspection f immigrants." It is for the immigration authorities to answer this fling at their efficiency; but every ne who has dealings with them knows how painstaking, careful and rigid they are in the executation the immigration inspection laws. If one examines the arraignment of the immi-

grants from Eastern and Southern Europe quoted above it will be found that the charge of greater criminality, insanity and pauperism against them as pared with the people from other parts of pe is unfounded. The official teport of the achusetts State Prison for 1833 states that there 140 commitments, of which 25 were of persons unopean birth, Great Britain and Ireland con-ted 24 of these, France 3, Germany 1, Sweden 1, and 1, Italy 4, Austria 1 and Russia and Poland , so that the countries complained of furnished than 15 per cent of the commitments of people 68 per cent of the commitments. Yet the illiteracy among immigrants from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Poland is about seven times as large as among the immigrants from Great Britain and Ire-

among the immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

The Massachusetta State Reformatory for the
zame year reports 185 commitments. Of the prisoners there were from Austria 2; Great Britain
and Ireland, 73; Germany, 7; Italy 2; Norway and
Sweden, 6; Poland 2, and Russia, 5, or 11 out of 9;
of foreign birth from Austria, Italy, Russia and
Poland; or commitments from Austria, Italy, Russia
and Poland, 11 per cent; Illiteracy among immigrants from Russia and Poland between 19,92
and 94 per cent; commitments from Great Britain
and Ireland, 75 per cent; Illiteracy among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, 2,94 and
8,57 per cent.

The commitments for the same year to the Bos-

Sift per cent.

The commitments for the same year to the Boston House of Industry showed 1,365 from Great Britain and Ireland, 3 from France, 29 from Germany, 69 from Sweden and Norway, 14 from Italy, 5 from Russia, 4 from Finland, 2 from Poland, and 1 from Austria, or commitments from Austria, larly, Russia and Foland, a little over 1 per cent, average illiteracy from Austria, Italy, Russia and Foland, 57 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland, over 94 per cent; average liliteracy from Great Britain and Ireland, 51 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland, over 94 per cent; average cent. If all the jails and houses of correction in Massa-

It all the year lass are taken, with the exception of those given above, one finds 4.229 prisoners of British and Irish nativity, 32 from France, 74 from Germany, 36 from Sweden and Norway, 84 from Italy, 32 from Russia, 31 from Findand, 29 from Poland, 8 from Austria, 4 from Hungary; or commitments from Austria, 4 from Haly, Russia and Poland, less than 4 per cent; average illiteracy, 37 per cent; commitments from Great Britain and Ireland, 50 per cent; average illiteracy, 55 per cent.

treat Dillar, 5.5 per cent. Iteracy, 5.5 per cent. The statistics of the Massachusetts insane asymms are not so complete, but they are sufficient sillustrate the fallacy of the League's contention, using fourteen years previous to 1894, 20,000 cases lims are not so complete, but they are summent to illustrate the fallacy of the League's contention. Furing fourteen years previous to 1894, 20,000 cases have been admitted to the State limatic hospitals, of which 8,858 were of British and Irish parentage, and from other countries 1,255. These figures do not give specific information in regard to the countries prescribed by the League, but as they can only form a part of the smaller number of 1,255, the League's assertion here also is untenable. As the character of people is doubtless the same in Massachusetts as in other States, the results ascertained above will unquestionably hold good all over the country. This bears out the contention that illustracy is not a test of a man a character, and shows the absurdity of the statement that because an immigrant cannot read or write he is more likely to become a criminal, a pauper or an Insane person than if he could. How fittle pauperism has to do with foreign immigration is shown by McMaster in his "History of the Feople of the United States" (Vol. IV), when speaking of pauperism in 1826, he says that "paupers then were increasing more rapidly than population, one-seventh of the population of the city of New York actually lived on charity, and seveneighths of them were reduced to abject poverty by the inordinate use of liquor."

That habitual arunkenness is one of the principal causes of criminality, pauperism and insanity is a universally recognized fact, and it is just as well known that the vice of drunkenness is exceedingly rare among the races which the League seeks to exclude.

rare among the races which the Lengue seeks to exclude. SUICIDE IN THE STURTEVANT.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WHOSE RELATIVES LIVE IN WASHINGTON, KILLS HERSELF WITH GAS.

A young woman who registered as Kate Le Noir. committed suicide early yesterday morning at the Sturtevant House by inhaling illuminating gas. The night watchman at the hotel noticed the odor of gas at 4 o'clock pesterday morning, and traced it to the room occupied by Miss Le Noir. Failing to open the door he entered the room by the fire dressed in a musiln wrapper. One end of a rubber

cascape and found the woman lying on the beal dressed in a muslin wrapper. One end of a rubber tube was in her mouth, and the other end was attached to a gas jet near at hand. The gas was turned on. The woman was not quite dead, and the watchman sent at once for br. J. F. Perkins, who lives in the hotel. He responded quickly, but the woman was dead when he arrived. Coroner Fitzpatrick was informed.

In the room were found two letters, one signed "Eddle," and another inclosed in a franked envelope such as are used by Federal officials on Government business; two tranks full of costly clothing, several photographs, one of a boy another of a little girl, and another of a dog. Nothing in the foom gave any clew to the identity of the woman. Acting on a suggestion furnished by tags on the trunk, a detective went to No. 157 West Thirty-fourth-st. where Mrs. J. Mccleary keeps a looking-house. Mrs. McCleary while the woman had boarded at her how for three years, that she was a woman of even phary character, and that her family was cure of high standing and lived in Sixth-st. Washington. A Mrs. Warder keeps the looging-house at No. 142 West Thirty-sixth-st. She said that Mass Le Noir and another woman rested a room in her house last Tuesday, but stayed only one day. Miss Le Noir and another woman rested a room in her house last Tuesday, but stayed only one day. Miss Le Noir registered at the Sturtevant last Wednerday. It was learned later that Miss Le Noir parents live at No. 1,220 Sixth-st. Northwest, Washington.

COLONEL MOONEY'S WILL. The contest over the will of Colonel James J.

oney was begun before Surrogate Arnold yesterday morning. Colonel Mooney was in the old Department of Street Improvements of the Twen-Colonel Mooney was in the old y-third and Twenty-fourth wards. He died on November 14 last. At his death he left about \$750 n personal property, but the value of his real property is not known. To Mrs. Hester E. Mooney, who secured a legal separation from him in sie, he bequesthed \$50. Mrs. Mary Quinfau, the Colonel's housekeeper,

The residue of the estate was divided between Jerome Riicy, a nephew: Ellen Donahue, a sister, and Lillie Walker, a niece of the testator. test is brought by Mrs. Mooney, on the

ground of undus influence.
The will was executed on October 29, about two

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Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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MUSIC CABINETS, (Mahogany Finish) \$6.25.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

weeks before the death of the testator. At the time of the execution of the document, it is alleged by Mrs. Moonsy, the Coloner was in a very low condition, both mentally and physically.

Some testimony was taken yesterday and the hearing went over to March 7.

45 West 28rd Street.

BEQUESTS OF ANDREW M. MOORE. Philadelphia, Jan. 31.-The will of the late Andrew M. M were, of the distilling firm of Moore & Sinnet, and owner of the Girard House, was filed in the office of the Register of Wills to-day. It was by two of the testator's sons. The estate is large, By the will the income of the entire estate, after deducting a few small bequests to other relatives, is left in equal parts to the three sons. however, are not to receive any of the principal.

as they may deem wise and expedient. It is directed that the charities to be founded shall be absolutely non-sectarian. The will was executed four
days before the testator's death, and one of the
sons said to-day that it would be inoperative owing
to the law which invalidates bequests made to
charitable institutions within thirty days of the
death of a testator. One of the executors says he
believes the caveats filed by the sons will be withdrawn.

THE LITTLE TORPEDO-BOAT PROVED HERSELF FULLY SEAWORTHY.

Washington, Jan. 31.-The little torpedo-boat Winslow had a hard time in the heavy weather that prevailed off the Atlantic coast last week, according to the official report of her commander. Lieutenant John D. Bernadou, received at the Navy Department to-day.

"The Winslow proved herself to be an excellent seaboat," says Lieutenant Bernadou, "fully capable of riding out a heavy gale. I felt considerable ap-prehension as to whether the machinery would hold out or the hull suffer from the violent motion to which we were subjected. In both respects the vessel proved stanch. In view of the imited supply of coal and provisions carried, the position of the torpede-boat, exposed must be regarded as a perilous one, yet

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO DAY'S POBECAST. Washington, Jan. 31.—The storm, central, last night, over Lake Superior, has moved rapidly to the Southern New-England coast, increasing markedly in intensity. northeast wind of fifty-two miles an hour and a pres-sure of 20,26 inches being reported from Block Island. This storm has caused snow or rain in the lake regions. the Ohio Valley, New-England and the Middle Atlanta States, and violent northeast gales on the New-England const. This storm will mave east northeast into the At-lantic Ocean, causing northerly gales; shifting to northlantic Ocean, causing northerly gales; shifting to north-westerly on the New England coast. The weather will clear to-night and a cold wave will be experienced in the Atlantic States from Mains to Ensiem North Carolina, with a fall in temperature of 15 degrees to 20 degrees Tuesday night. Concraily fair weather may be expected over the whole country, with stationary or slowly rising temperature from the Rocky Mountains to the Missispip River. The weather has grown warmer in the Atlantic States and colder cleawhere, except stationary tempera-ture west of the Rocky Mountains.

FORECAST IN DETAIL FOR TO-DAY. The temperature will fall decidedly in the Atlantic

For New England, Eastern New York, Hastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; fair Threstay and Wednesday; coll wave; the temperature will full 15 to 20 degrees; northerly gales, shifting to northwesterly. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; cold wave; the temmerature will full from 15 to 20 degrees;

orthwesterly gales, diminishing. For North Carolina, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, much For North Carolina, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, redder, with a cold wave in the eastern portion, temperature will fail it to 20 degrees, northwesterly winds. For Sauth Carolina, fair, solder; northwesterly winds. For Western New York, generally fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, cold wave the temperature will fail to 20 degrees Tuesday night; northwesterly gales, diminishing. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohjo, fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; much colder; northwesterly gales, diminishing.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Merning. Night.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes la pressure as indicated in The Tribune self-recording barometer. The deted line shows the tem-perature as recorded at Ferry's Pharmacy.

terday. The temperature ranged between 18 and 30 degrees, the average (25% degrees) being 12% degrees higher than on Sunday and S degrees lower than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather in and near this city to-day will be probably clearing and wo-man.